The BULLETIN

OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

1939 · SCHOOL YEAR · 1940

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BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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The Critiques in THE BULLETIN are presented as an official opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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WHO'S WHO ON THE JURY

NEWTON P. BEVIN, 154 East 61st St., New York City

Firm: Milliken & Bevin

Studied: Princeton University, 1917 Litt. B.
University of Pennsylvania, 1922 B. Arch.

Major Work: Numerous private residences

ETHAN ALLEN DENNISON, 40 East 49th St., New York City

Studied: Four years Écôle des Beaux-Arts, Paris

Honors: Legion of Honor—French Government, 1926
Medal of Honor—Société des Architectes Diplômes, P.L.G.

Major Work: Senior partner in Dennison & Hirons, 1910-1929
Over 150 important Bank Buildings, Railroad Stations, Court Houses and Office Buildings.

ALFRED V. DUPONT, 704 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Firm: Massena & duPont

Studied: Yale University
Écôle des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France

Member: American Institute of Architects—Delaware Chapter
Architectural League of New York
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design

Major Work: Sunken Gardens, Nemours, Delaware;
State Welfare Home, Smyrna, Delaware;
United States Post Office, etc., Dover, Delaware;
Carillon Tower, Nemours, Delaware;
Florida National Bank Building, Miami, Florida;
Edison Tower, Menlo Park, New Jersey;
Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware;
Crippled Children's Hospital, Nemours, Delaware;
Home Office Building for Continental American Life Insurance Company, Wilmington, Delaware; Also schools, residences, etc.

ANDREW F. EUSTON, 236 Park St., New Haven, Conn.

Studied: Cooper Hewitt Engineering Annex
Yale University B.F.A.; M.F.A.
Atelier Hirons, New York, 5 years
Foreign travel

Awards: American Academy in Rome Collab. 1st Prize
B.A.I.D. Noel Prize (1st)
Warren Prize (1st)
B.A.I.D. Paris Prize logeist 3 times, 1st Alternate twice
Honorable Mention in Smithsonian Competition 1939

Member: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design;
American Institute of Architects;
Yale Faculty (Dept. of Architecture);
Member New Haven Municipal Arts Commission

Major Work: Textile Building and Manufacturers Trust, New York;
Society for Savings, Hartford and other banks;
U. S. Marine Biol. Lab., Milford, Conn.
Trenton R.R. Station Design;
Westbrook Town Hall.

JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Studied: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Écôle des Beaux-Arts, Paris, D.P.L.G.

Member: Fellow American Institute of Architects;
Architectural League of New York;
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects;
Fellow of Legion of Honor, France, and others

Awards: First prize for competition for:
Museum of City of New York;
White Plains Municipal Bldg. of N. Y.;
Perry Memorial, Lake Erie;
Portland Auditorium, Oregon;
and numerous honorable mentions

Major Work: New Saratoga Springs Development, N. Y. State;
Bronx County Bldg., N. Y. City;
Museum of City of New York;
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Tenn., and numerous other institutional, governmental and residential buildings.

ALFRED GEIFFERT JR., 101 Park Ave., New York

Studied: Extension Courses Columbia University

Member: Director, Architects Offices Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York
Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects
Past President Municipal Art Society
Past Vice-President Architectural League of New York
Fine Arts Federation of New York

Award: Architectural League Gold Medal 1920 and 1934

Major Work: Consultant Landscape Architect University of Illinois, Rutgers University, Board of Architect Consultants of United States Treasury, New Jersey College for Women, Rockefeller Center, Inc., and responsible for several town plans, parks, subdivisions and private estates such as Town of Scarsdale, Pleasantville, New York; National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, etc., and several Housing Developments.

LAWRENCE HILL, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Studied: Columbia University, New York, B.S. 1901
European Travel

Member: American Institute of Architects;
Chairman Education Committee, St. Louis Chapter;
Member Competitions Committee A.I.A.

Major Work: Chairman Dept. of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis

JOSEPH JUDGE, 542 Fifth Ave., New York

Firm: Eggers & Higgins

Studied: Pennsylvania State College 1922 B.S. degree
Los Angeles Atelier
Columbia Univ. Extension
Hirons Atelier
B.A.I.D. diploma

Awards: 2nd Municipal Art Prize 1925

Member: Tau Beta Pi
Scarab

Major Work: National Palace, Managua, Nicaragua

JAMES C. MACKENZIE, 5 East 57th St., New York City

Studied: Columbia University A.B.
Graduate Columbia School of Architecture—Bachelor of Architecture
Studied Écôle des Beaux-Arts
Foreign Travel

Awards: 1925—Awarded first prize for Best House East of Mississippi, conducted by House Beautiful Publishing Company
1927—Awarded First Prize for best brick house, conducted by Brick Manufacturers' Association
1929—Awarded First Prize for best house in Queens County, N. Y.
1935—Honorable Mention in House Beautiful Competition
1937—Made a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects

Member: Society of Beaux-Arts Architects;
American Institute of Architects;
Architectural League of New York;
Squadron A Association

Major Work: Proposed new War and Navy Group—Washington, D. C.;
Associate Architect Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A.;
Buildings for the Reader's Digest Association;
Residence for John Sloane, Esq., in New York City;
Residence and Stables for Donaldson Brown, Esq., Port Deposit, Md.;
Union Settlement Apartment House, New York City;
Epworth Church, New York City;
Washington Theatre, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.;
Residence and Farm Group for Richard V. N. Gambrill, Esq., Peapack, N. J.

ROBERT B. O'CONNOR, 101 Park Ave., New York City

Firm: Morris and O'Connor

Studied: Trinity College 1916 A.B.
Princeton University 1920 M.F.A.
Extensive foreign travel

Awards: Russell Fellow, Trinity College 1916-18
Graduate Fellow, Princeton University 1919-20

Member: Member A.I.A.; New York Society of Architects; Princeton Architectural Society; B.A.I.D.; Architectural League of New York; New York Building Congress; various offices including Secretary in New York Chapter A.I.A.; Trustee of Trinity College; Advisory Committee Princeton Architectural School.

Major Work: Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York
Bank of New York & Trust, New York
Union League Club, New York
Annex to Pierpont Morgan Library, New York
Brearley School, New York
Westchester County Office Bldg., White Plains, N. Y.
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.
Avery Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

J. OTIS POST, 101 Park Ave., New York City

Firm: Geo. B. Post & Sons

Studied: Department of Architecture, Columbia University 1897
Écôle des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France

Member: Secretary of American Section of the International Congress of Architects;
Fellow of American Institute of Architects;
Ex-President Beaux-Arts Institute of Design;
Ex-President Society of Beaux-Arts Architects;
Member Architectural League of New York.

Major Work: Became partner of George B. Post and Sons 1904. As partner identified with over $100,000,000 building operations

A BRONZE GROUP

SCULPTURE PROGRAM VII

JURY OF AWARD—April 5, 1940

Harry Poole Camden	Joseph H. Freedlander
Gaetano Cecere	Oronzio Maldarelli
Rene P. Chambellan	Edward McCartan
Robert Bros	William VanAlen

Summary of Awards:

2 First Mention Placed
2 First Mention
8 Mention
13 No Award
25 Models Submitted

THE PROGRAM

In a children's playground it is proposed to construct a shallow pool, twelve feet wide and eighteen feet long. At one end of the pool is to be erected a pedestal, in plan measuring six feet by three feet nine inches and four feet in height, as shown in the accompanying print. A bronze group is to be placed on the pedestal.

The problem, therefore, is to design a group consisting of figures which may include animals or other decorative accessories suitable for bronze. The whole should be pleasing in mass, playful in character and made to compose well from all views.

The Institute will provide a model of the pool with pedestal. Sketches may be submitted in plaster or plastelina and should be constructed to properly fit on top of the pedestal.

A SPORTS AREA IN A PUBLIC PARK

CLASS A SKETCH IV — ROMER PRIZE

A prize of $25 *to be awarded annually for a period of four years beginning* 1939-40 *on a Class A Sketch.*

JURY OF AWARD—April 9, 1940

Morris Ketcham	William E. Shepherd
Malcolm Kirkpatrick	Otto Teegen
Wm. W. Knowles	Thomas B. Temple
H. T. Lindeberg	Carlos R. Villanueva
U. Floyd Rible	Marcel Villanueva

Summary of Awards:

3 Mention
5 Half Mention
64 No Awards
72 Total Submitted

THE PROGRAM—Henry Richardson Shepley, *Boston, Mass.*

On the north bank of a river running through a small city, a section of the public park has been set aside for a sports area.

This section is 450 feet by 800 feet bounded on the south by the river, on the east by a 75 foot street leading to a bridge, and on the north by a 125 foot parkway, and on the west by the park. The long dimension of this area parallels the river, and the land slopes gently down from the parkway to a shoreline three feet above the river level.

To provide adequate recreational facilities for the general public, space for the following activities shall be provided:

A—Tennis (four courts)

B—A combined Football and Baseball Field. (Provide bleachers)

C—Soft Ball

D—Bathing

E—Boating

F—Children's Play area with wading pool, sand boxes, etc.

G—Hand Ball, Badminton, Shuffleboard, Bowling and Horse-shoe pitching.

H—Dancing and Roller Skating

I—Concerts.

Buildings accessory to these activities will be provided to include locker rooms, showers, toilets, indoor dressing rooms, band shells and indoor playrooms for small children.

Ample parking facilities are located on adjoining park area.

REPORT OF THE JURY—WILLIAM W. KNOWLES

The program in brief was as follows: "On the north bank of a river running thru a small city, a section (450 ft. x 800 ft. on the river) of the public park has been set aside for a sports area."

The Jury consisted of eight architects, including one landscape architect. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Landscape Architect, was of the opinion shared by the other members that the section allotted for a Sports Area was but a part of the public park on the left. In analyzing the sketches submitted we found that most of the men failed to picture this area as a part of the public park to the West, they also failed to realize that the bleachers, standing high up above the ground, would be most unsightly if placed in the center of the area. We also found that many of the sketches failed to recognize the advantage of large open areas and a promenade along the river bank.

The awards were given to those who grouped the larger units along the upper or northern portion of the area, keeping the area open towards the park, of which it formed a part, and concealing the wash rooms and other facilities beneath the bleachers, or otherwise suppressed.

A GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF ENCLOSED COURTYARD DWELLINGS

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II

JURY OF AWARD—April 9, 1940

GEORGE BLOW	CALEB HORNBOSTEL
NORMAN CLOUGH	ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
FRANK FAILLACE	OTTO TEEGEN

Summary of Awards:

1 Second Medal — 1 Total Submitted

THE PROGRAM—ROBERT S. HUTCHINS, *New York, N. Y.*

The study of architecture of the past is of singular value when that study is devoted to the relation between buildings and the culture out of which they have grown. It is a relation not unlike that of the plant and the soil which produces it. Though both may vary, the influence of one on the other does not change. This relativity is a fundamental law of architecture and as such applies today and will apply in the future as it has in the significant architectural periods of the past.

The purpose of this problem is to produce a comparative analysis of one special type of dwelling as found in all parts of the world and from earliest times to the present. Dwelling houses may be loosely classified in two groups: *inward looking* and *outward looking*. It is with the former or courtyard type of house that we are concerned. This type uses a courtyard which though completely enclosed is not necessarily surrounded on all sides by the dwelling proper but may be enclosed in part by walls or barriers.

Geographically, we find it almost in all countries—Ancient Greece and Rome; Persia, China and Mexico; Egypt, Spain, Africa, England and New England, from palace architecture down to the simplest of frontier stockades.

The method of presentation and the number of illustrated examples is left to the discretion of the student. It is not suggested that the study be all inclusive other than that it should attempt to present in clear form certain important similarities and dissimilarities and briefly the reasons therefor. All essential data, including dates and places should be indicated by notes on the sheet.

Small plans of selected examples drawn at the same scale are suggested in the interest of comparative analysis.

Bibliography:—Bannister Fletcher and others.

A GIRL'S DORMITORY ROOM

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II

JURY OF AWARD—April 9, 1940

George Blow	Caleb Hornbostel
Norman Clough	Robert S. Hutchins
Nembhard Culin	Wm. J. Jensen
Frank Faillace	Otto Teegen
Julian Garnsey	George G. Thompson

Summary of Awards:

1 Second Medal	7 Half Mention
1 First Mention	7 No Award
5 Mention	21 Total Submitted

THE PROGRAM—Robert S. Hutchins, *New York, N. Y.*

A college for women is building a new group of two-storey dormitories. The site is in the country and there are pleasant outlooks from all the girls' rooms. The buildings are to be functionally planned, incorporating typical bedroom units, each of which will be occupied by one girl. The design and arrangement of such a unit is the subject of this study.

A typical room is 14 feet long, 9′ 6″ wide and 8′ 6″ high under a flat hung ceiling. In one end wall is a window the size and location of which is to be determined by the designer. The entrance door from the dormitory hall is in the opposite end wall, adjacent to a combined built-in closet and dresser 7′ 0″ long located in one of the side walls of the room. The space occupied by the closet arrangement is outside the dimensions given above for the room. The depth of the closet and built-in work is 2′ 0″ in the clear, behind the doors. The hanging height shall be 72″ clear.

Each room receives sunlight at some time during the day. Cross ventilation is obtained by a ventilating panel in the entrance door. Wall finishes shall be such as to encourage students to hang good pictures in their rooms, and shall not be brilliant or insistent in color. An electric outlet is required in the ceiling for general illumination. No plumbing facilities are desired in the rooms. There will be a recessed radiator under the window.

In addition to the built-in clothes closet and dresser mentioned above, the equipment and furniture in each student room shall consist of a single bed, a desk, book shelves, study light, waste basket, a dressing table, and mirror.

Although only one ideal arrangement shall be given, it should be borne in mind that the furniture and equipment should be such as to permit more than one possible arrangement, according to the preference of each girl. Simplicity of design, comfort and economy must be considered in the design of the furnishings.

REPORT OF THE JURY—Julian Garnsey.

This problem turned out to have two main points, the arrangement of furniture, and the size and placement of the window. As to the latter, few took advantage of the opportunity to widen the window to the full width of the room to give ample light. To have this done would have helped some solutions greatly. As to the placing of furniture, three positions of the bed were shown, viz: alongside one wall with head against the window wall, alongside the back wall with foot towards the door, and at right angles to the wall opposite the wardrobe extending into the room. Something is to be said for each position and interesting solutions developed from all three. The jury did not agree that one or the other was the best parti.

Only one solution showed a three-way mirror, which certainly would be useful if not too expensive.

Character of the furniture varied between extremely modern bent pipe or masculine wooden heaviness, to delicate femininity. A happy medium would be most successful in a dormitory room for a girl, where femininity is desired but also where the furniture has hard usage. Also, some missed the opportunity to design a set of well-related furniture, so important in a small room.

Some color schemes were heavy and inappropriate, others were hardly thought out. Color in this case was very important, and the jury noted with approval submissions which showed samples of the materials to be used. No solution in professional practice would be complete until actual materials were chosen.

The jury was of the opinion that few of these schemes, if actually carried out, would be charming and appropriate backgrounds for young girls away at school.

Detailed comments follow:

E. V. Pujals, University of Pennsylvania—A charming presentation, professional in appearance and good in character of color. Perspective would have been helped by carrying into it the dark tone of the rug shown in attached sample. The jury questioned the position of the small cabinet beside chair of dressing-table, which would throw the chair off-center from the mirror.

J. S. Nants Jr., Princeton University—A practical arrangement, triple-mirror a good idea, color too heavy for a girl's room.

Y. Kawamoto, Catholic University of America—The position of the bed and dressing-table would seem to leave considerable waste space at the back of the room which would be used only at night and morning. However, that position does allow the bed to be used as an extra sitting-place for visiting girls. Color is restful and appropriate.

E. G. Stites, New York University—The jury agreed that the design of dressing-table and desk was inappropriate. To stand up, they must be tied into the wall, and could not be moved. The color should be better.

A COMBINATION RADIO, TELEVISION, PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD CABINET

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II

JURY OF AWARD—April 9, 1940

George Blow	Caleb Hornbostel
Norman Clough	Robert S. Hutchins
Nembhard Culin	Wm. J. Jensen
Frank Faillace	Otto Teegen
Julian Garnsey	George G. Thompson

Summary of Awards:

5 First Mention	5 No Award
5 Mention	15 Total Submitted

THE PROGRAM—R. Doulton Stott, *New York City.*

A radio director of music is building a new house designed in the contemporary manner. Of special significance in it will be a music room 16 feet wide by 30 feet long having a ceiling height of 10 feet. The floor of this room is 21 inches below the level of an adjacent study 14 feet by 14 feet whose ceiling is a continuation of that in the music room. The study opens its full width into one of the long sides of the music room with one of its side walls continuing to form one end of the music room.

The music room will be the center of entertainment for the director's friends and guests, and will house a concert grand piano as well as a valuable music library. Rather than have further musical equipment such as the phonograph, radio, and television scattered in the room as so many individual objects, he wishes to incorporate them into one cabinet and to have that appear as an integral part of the design of the room.

His final decision is to build this cabinet somewhere in the free opening between the two rooms where it will be well located in relation to the grouping in the music room, and where it can act as a barrier between the two rooms. The cabinet can be as deep or as long as desired provided sufficient width in the 14 foot opening is left for the step leading from one room to the other. Its height need not be greater than necessary to serve its purpose conveniently. All of the devices for control, as well as access to the records shall be from the music room side. The exterior enclosure should be of wood in order to blend with the woodwork in the room, particularly the bookcases which are built along this wall of the music room, but metal and plastics may be used in relation to it. Special built-in lighting to facilitate operation of the apparatuses should be included in the design. Accessibility to the mechanics in case of necessary repair should also be considered.

The radio, television set and phonograph should be of the most modern and complete type obtainable to-date, and provision must be made for housing approximately 300 records.

REPORT OF THE JURY—Julian E. Garnsey.

That this problem was timely was proved when one juror, who had no connection with writing the program, stated that his own office had just completed a commission with almost the same requirements. The jury found, however, that no competitor in this problem had successfully combined the diverse elements into a solution that was both practical, dignified and beautiful. On the one hand a straining for monumental effect was observed; on the other an acceptance of mechanical requirements to the detriment of handsome, functional design. Most of the color schemes were definitely bad and gave no indication of the character of the home in which an elaborate musical and television apparatus, costing perhaps a thousand or more dollars, would be appropriate.

Detailed comments follow:

W. H. Olpp, New York University: A good solution, however, the question was raised is it good practice to direct the music upward to the ceiling? The jury did not think so. The huge sheet of plate glass, apparently several inches thick, is an expensive and hardly practical method of closing the opening. Rendering is excellent but color not successful.

M. S. Cohen, New York University: Would not the quality of music be impaired by straining it through the holes shown as vents for the loud-speaker? Also, to repeat the form of the lower row of holes in the handles of the cabinets seems an unfortunate expression in design. Is it necessary to have the television unit project from the plane of the wall, and in a different color? Does this not break the design into bad proportions? The rendering is excellent.

D. Benzinger, University of Pennsylvania: The jury was

of the opinion that this competitor hurt the presentation in both location, and design. Moreover, the relation of walls with book-cases to the musical unit was not made clear, although required by the program. A certain weakness in the proportions of the three steps downwards in the elevation was noted. However, the jury admired the skillful use of sliding panels in two directions for the covers of the phonograph and the record cabinets, and liked the clean, unbroken surfaces. This design could be developed into a buildable solution.

E. Wasserman, Kansas State College: The jury admired the handsome delineation in this design, which was of professional quality. It seemed unfortunate that a large panel in color and of huge scale, should be considered to be a wise method of separating the two rooms. The jury thought that the only way to render such a design so that it would not be overpowering, would be to use thin outlines, etched or applied, and no color at all. The muddy yellow color shown on the music unit was definitely bad and would not be tolerated in any home of taste. The balanced quality of the elevation was excellent even if not very well related in design with the bookcases.

C. G. Lee, University of Pennsylvania: The delineation was commendable, but the jury found that the design of the open book-shelves left much to be desired and that relation between these and the musical unit was lacking. Also, both the base and coping of the musical unit were unnecessarily heavy, although the simple treatment in long lines was wise and agreeable.

A SUBMARINE BASE

33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS, 1940.

SECOND PRELIMINARY EXERCISE

JURY OF AWARD—April 16, 1940

GEORGE A. LICHT, *Chairman*

THEODORE E. BLAKE	A. MUSGRAVE HYDE
JOHN W. CROSS	JOHN C. B. MOORE
OTTO EGGERS	ALEXANDER P. MORGAN
JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER	ALFRED EASTON POOR
WILLIAM GEHRON	LAWRENCE GRANT WHITE

Summary of Awards:

10 Mention	32 No Award
5 Half Mention	47 Total Submitted

MENTION—SELECTED FOR THE FINAL COMPETITION

Catholic University of America: R. T. Daniel,
Georgia School of Technology: M. A. Cason, J. H. Finch.
Kansas State College: C. B. Lewis, E. Wasserman.
Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College: C. G. Andrews.
Princeton University: E. A. Moulthrop.
Syracuse University: F. K. Helm.
University of Illinois: D. Honn, R. A. Strauch.

OTHER AWARDS — HALF MENTION:

1st Alternate—S. H. Lane, Kansas State College.

2nd Alternate—J. C. Didinger, University of Pennsylvania.

3rd Alternate—J. L. Thorne, Pennsylvania State College.

4th Alternate—W. O. Cain, Princeton University.

5th Alternate—G. H. Tsuruoka, Catholic University of America.

THE PROGRAM—GEORGE A. LICHT, New York, N. Y.

In view of the fact that Congress has recently appropriated large sums of money for new naval stations, it has been decided to make such a station the subject of this competition.

The Base is to be situated on an island far enough from the coast to warrant a complete unit to house, refit, and repair twelve submarines. This island will be properly protected by land fortifications and an air force, neither of which is to be included in the problem, but the Base is to be independently manned and officered. It is to be assumed that provision will be made elsewhere on the island for landing piers to afford communication with the mainland and to receive and handle supplies and materials (excepting oil) and that the Base, which is to be surrounded by a wall on its land sides, will be approached by a single guarded road.

The requirements of this program are as follows:

(a) A small artificial enclosed harbor constructed off the main harbor, and within view of the Administration Building, to provide berths for 12 submarines, each with its own pier and with easy access to storehouses for supplies and materials; 10 large oil tanks and other necessary services.

(b) The above harbor shall include two dry-docks with the necessary shops for repairs and rebuilding; warehouses for supplies, preferably in several sections, of different sizes, and open working spaces.

(c) Storage space for raw and semi-fabricated materials, a considerable quantity of which must always be on hand. Direct access to railroad.

(d) A short railroad will run from the piers to the Base, within which is to be an industrial railway system connecting the different elements.

(e) Oil is the only material which will be delivered directly to the Base by boat; wharfage should be provided for same.

(f) Power House and Generator; oil burners.

(g) Hospital and Nurses' Home.

(h) Two small chapels with rectories.

(i) Administration Building.

(j) Barracks for 100 members of the crews while submarines are undergoing repairs.

(k) Barracks for 100 guards or marines.

(l) Barracks for 300 workmen and mechanics.

(m) Mess Hall and Kitchen for guards, workmen, crews and mechanics.

(n) Apartments for 100 mechanics' families.

(o) 25 separate houses for officers.

(p) Band-stand.

(q) Service garage for 20 cars.

(r) Recreation Hall with stage; also to be used as Gymnasium.

(s) Space for minor outdoor sports. (Large Athletic field outside the enclosure but not to be shown).

(t) Guard House—10 cells.

The frontage on the main harbor to be approximately 2500 feet but the depth of the property available is unrestricted, but within the limitations of the sheet size.

REPORT OF THE JURY—LAWRENCE GRANT WHITE

In judging the problem, the jury gave particular weight to the following general considerations:

A submarine base is essentially a naval unit, so that control of visitors, and the segregation of the living and working units are important. The basin must be large enough to maneuver the submarines, (sometimes four hundred feet long), to their slips; and a large area for storage and repair shops must be immediately adjacent to the slips. The Administration Building should control a view of the basin and slips and should not be approached through the living quarters, hospital, etc.

Mr. R. A. Strauch of the University of Illinois had one of the most interesting sketches, carefully studied from the point of view of vulnerability, with an excellent secondary control for the separation of visitors, and the most attractive living area of any of the problems.

Mr. F. K. Helm of Syracuse University had a beautifully presented sketch, with the Administration Building excellently placed for supervision although the approach to it is somewhat devious. The piers and the basin might be enlarged to advantage.

Mr. C. G. Andrews, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, had his units well disposed. The plan could be greatly improved by entering on the axis of the Administration Building.

Mr. E. Wasserman, University of Illinois, had an excellent sketch that gives the illusion of being drawn to smaller scale than the others. It is unfortunate that the entrance road passes the hospital.

Mr. C. B. Lewis, Kansas State College, has his units well divided and an excellent harbor. The storage space seems small and there are too many buildings between the entrance and the Administration Building.

Mr. M. A. Cason, Georgia School of Technology, has an excellent harbor with his units well placed.

Mr. E. A. Moulthrop of Princeton University, has his units well placed, but his Z shaped building seemed unnecessary.

Mr. J. H. Finch, George School of Technology, had an excellent sketch that elicited hardly any adverse criticism.

Mr. D. Honn, University of Illinois, had an unnecessarily monumental esplanade before reaching the Administration Building.

Mr. R. T. Daniel, Catholic University of America, had an excellent sketch with the units well separated; but he has a long U shaped building which is unfortunate.

Of the alternates, Mr. S. H. Lane, Kansas State College, first alternate, had an attractive drawing, but his plan was spoilt by an enormous monumental plaza four hundred feet in diameter which seemed out of place in a practical naval plant. The storage facilities were small, but the hospital is well located.

Mr. J. C. Didinger, University of Pennsylvania, the second alternate, had a totally impractical basin and the living area seemed too large in relation to the working area.

Mr. J. L. Thorne, Pennsylvania State College, the third alternate, had his Administration Building well placed for supervision but confused with the living area.

Mr. W. O. Cain of Princeton University, the fourth alternate, had a remarkably clear presentation, and was one of the few plans predicated upon a change in level. He had no railroad connecting the submarine base with the rest of the island, and all the trucks must go down a mountain pass to reach the working area.

The fifth alternate, Mr. G. H. Tsuruoka, Catholic University of America, had a sketch that was marred by the loose entrance through widely scattered living quarters.

A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

CLASS B PROBLEM IV

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects has created a trust fund the income from which is to be awarded annually as a prize. The approximate value of the prize is $50.

JURY OF AWARD—April 23, 1940

W. Pope Barney	Theodore R. Nelson
A. F. Brinckerhoff	Ronald H. Pearce
Harvey P. Clarkson	Kenneth Reid
Edwin H. Denby	Harry Seckel
A. Musgrave Hyde	Eldredge Snyder
Walter Konrady	Otto Teegen
Hugh McD. Martin	Adrian Waldorf

Summary of Awards:

3 First Mention Placed	7 Hors Concours
13 First Mention	62 No Awards
68 Mention	153 Total Submitted

THE PROGRAM—A. Musgrave Hyde, *New York, N. Y.*

On the shores of a mountain lake, it is proposed to erect a camp for boys. This camp will operate only during the months of July and August and will be for the sons of moderately well-to-do parents. A substantial weekly fee will be charged.

The camp is operated for the purpose of giving children, who do not otherwise have access to the country, an opportunity to participate in and have instruction in varied branches of sports and games. The following athletics form a regular part of the camp program: Baseball, tennis, archery, swimming and boating. Studying and tutoring will not form a normal part of the camp activities.

Woodcraft and also craftsmanship in metal and work in the fine arts together with dramatic performances and singing will be included in the regular program as necessary adjuncts to the athletic activities.

The proposed site is located on the north bank of a large lake, on which it has a short frontage of 1200 feet. The plot is bounded on the north at a distance of 800 feet from the lake by a public highway from which access to the property is obtained. It is important that the delivery of supplies and the entrance of visitors can be effected without interfering with camp activities. The ground is substantially level.

The camp will be organized to take care of 200 boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years. These boys will sleep in a number of detached cabins. Each cabin will be in charge of a counselor.

The staff of the camp will consist of a director, and assistant director, twenty counselors, chefs, kitchen helpers, and a caretaker or groundsman.

Units to be erected for the camp are as follows:

1. *Camp Director's Office*—This will consist of an office for the camp director with a small office for the assistant director, and an additional office where stenographic work is done and records kept, etc. This building will also contain sleeping quarters for the director, assistant director, and for three occasional visiting counselors.

2. *Cabins*—Twenty cabins, each to contain bunks for ten boys and one counselor. Cabins may have double decker bunks and they should be detached yet grouped so that they form a comprehensive unit for supervision purposes. It is important that the cabins should be designed so that the boys may have the illusion of sleeping in the open and that maximum ventilation may be obtained and still provide the necessary shelter.

3. *Washrooms*—A building or buildings containing toilet facilities will be located adjacent to the cabins.

4. *Mess Hall*—In this building the entire camp population will take its meals. It should contain kitchen, pantry, store closets, refrigeration rooms, etc. Sleeping accommodations for the chefs and kitchen help may be on the second floor.

5. *Recreation Hall*—This building should be sufficiently large to accommodate the entire camp together with a few parents and other visitors. It will be used for showing moving picture films, dramatic entertainments, band concerts, etc. A small stage should be included. This building will also be used for religious services on Sundays.

   (This unit may be combined with the Mess Hall.)

6. *Shops*—A group of shops to contain wood working and metal working studios together with a studio for art work and a small natural history museum.

7. *Small Dispensary*—with doctor's office and sleeping quarters. Boys with contagious diseases or too sick to be merely confined to quarters will be sent home, or to a nearby local hospital.

8. *Boathouse*—On the shore of the lake there will be a boathouse for the storage of canoes, rowboats, etc. together with a landing dock, swimming facilities, and a diving tower.

9. *Athletic Fields*—will comprise the following:
   (a) One Baseball Diamond
   (b) Ten Tennis Courts
   (c) Archery Butts

10. *Amphitheatre*—A small outdoor amphitheatre will be constructed for campfire meetings, community singing, nature talks, etc.

11. *Caretaker's House*—A small house to be used for the permanent caretaker. The caretaker will also have charge of a truck garden where vegetables may be grown for the use of the camp.

REPORT OF THE JURY—A. MUSGRAVE HYDE

Boys' camps exist primarily because the lives of many parents are so organized that they are unable to get their children away from the complexities of urban life. The main purpose of a camp is to give the boys that go there an opportunity for relaxation in simpler surroundings than they are used to and to enable them to get exercise out doors in closer communion with nature than is possible in their homes. It is, therefore, logical to turn to the historical background of the North American Indian and to our early pioneer forefathers for inspiration in designing the proper setting. With this in view, it seemed to the jury to be a problem in which the creation of a mood was a very definite factor—a problem best presented with the minimum of flow lines and diagrams that might more properly be associated with industrial subjects.

For the above reasons, the drawings presented in a schematic manner did not appear to get at the heart of the problem. While the schematic presentation emphasizes underlying functions it, nevertheless, in its inherent crudeness and in the omission of details, fails to develop the complete sensitiveness that a student might have felt towards the subject and, in many cases, the manner of presentation did not do the solution justice.

The jury decided that the units of the camp fell naturally into four general sub-divisions. The first of these included the larger buildings and the administrative units, namely, Mess Hall, Recreation Hall, Shops, Camp Director's Office, etc. A second group was made up of the sleeping cabins. The third included terrain for organized athletics, such as, baseball and tennis. Lastly, though not by any means the least important, were the water activities, such as, swimming and boating.

In considering the placing of the first group, careful thought was taken of the fact that the camp would be used only in the summer months when the best weather might be expected and also that an open air and simple feeling of informality should be created. These two factors definitely tended toward a decentralization of the main units and, in every case, a more sensitive solution was obtained where any feeling of crowding was omitted.

It was possibly a weakness in the program which led many students to fail to appreciate the need for a general campus or area to be used during leisure time, or for unorganized play. The better solutions, nevertheless, contained such a space. It, also, was felt important that parents and visitors should be provided with a proper means of watching boating and swimming. This last being an exercise in which all the camp participates together at least once a day and which probably is its most interesting activity. Both baseball and tennis, on the other hand, represent sports which can be participated in by a limited number and the fields where they are played should be kept secluded so that the players are not interrupted. Many drawings were submitted in which the baseball diamond was located immediately in front of the Mess Hall or Recreation Hall and even, in some instances, so placed that all traffic from cabins to other units would have to pass directly across it.

It is worthy of note that the jury unanimously felt that C. W. Phillips, University of Illinois, presented the drawing which was the most nearly perfect solution of the problem. He had a thorough understanding of the functional requirements of the various units and, at the same time, an excellent appreciation of the importance of natural surroundings. His area between the Camp Director's Office and the lake would form a very attractive spot for unorganized activities. Mr. Phillips' cabins were felt to be well placed and the individual design excellent in character. The fact that all the boys' bunks were visible from the counselor's bed showed a careful attention to detail. The amphitheater was also well placed being sufficiently secluded so that the activities therein would not conflict with the rest of the camp and yet its situation made it easily accessible. His drawing created the impression that the boys would actually lead a relaxing, outdoor life. Many plans made it appear as though the boys would be hustled from cabin to Mess Hall and thence from one activity to another as though on a factory routine. Taking all the factors into consideration, the jury felt the prize winning drawing was exceptionally good.

W. C. Thomson, Georgia School of Technology, presented a very workable solution. He visualized baseball and swimming as being of equal importance for accessibility and, as mentioned above, this brought his diamond too much in the zone of traffic.

The above criticism was also true of the drawing submitted by S. T. Hurst, Jr., Georgia School of Technology. He had a somewhat better controlled swimming and boating arrangement; his cabin was very well thought out.

The drawing submitted by R. Wolfley, University of Illinois, might possibly have been rated higher but for the orientation of his cabins which appeared to open on the side of the woods rather than the lake. His solution gave an excellent view of swimming and boating for visitors and also provided a nice campus area in front of the main group. The folding detail of his cabin roof seemed hardly advisable.

K. W. Dalzell, Princeton University, presented an excellent parti. His conception supposed the amphitheater as the center of camp life and was possibly an equally

good conception. The institutional feeling of the solution may be conceivably aggravated by the schematic presentation.

L. Reber, Pennsylvania State College, had good centralized control for all units except the boathouse which was remote and would have been better incorporated near the swimming area. His baseball field might be too centrally located.

R. W. Ditzen, University of Illinois, would undoubtedly have had his drawing placed higher if his administration group had not been crowded on top of the lake; circulation seemed unnecessarily cramped.

J. A. Miller, Georgia School of Technology, presented a good solution except for the location of the baseball diamond.

The best among the drawings in which the cabins were divided into two groups was presented by G. Porras, Pennsylvania State College. However, the boathouse here was also somewhat too far removed for proper control.

J. T. Morey, Princeton University, located his main units extremely well. His somewhat formalized location of the cabins was probably exaggerated by flow lines and haphazard trees. The counselor's control, inside his own cabin, was not carefully thought out.

M. Schwartz, Pennsylvania State College, showed excellent grouping, but his boathouse would have been more properly placed at the side of the cove and the swimming area located in its place.

Q. R. Fuller, University of Illinois, failed to locate his Shops correctly but otherwise presented a good drawing.

W. Irving, University of Illinois, would have gone farther if his swimming and boathouse locations had been more carefully studied.

R. W. Gibeling, Georgia School of Technology, gave too much prominence to the location of his baseball diamond and his cabins did not present a very satisfactory solution.

In general, the jury felt the quality of the drawings to be excellent. Many of the students showed a most keen appreciation of the various factors involved. The best solutions were those in which the fundamental elements, while being clearly understood, were supplemented by a feeling for the underlying purpose for which the camp exists.

REPORT OF AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE

A BRONZE GROUP

SCULPTURE PROGRAM VII—25 MODELS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF APRIL 5, 1940

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN:
First Mention Placed: H. A. Becker, A. A. Spangenberg
First Mention: P. P. Korn
Mention: M. Abel (on 3 sketches) A. Farina, J. Campana
No Award: 7

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 2

JOHN HERRON ART SCHOOL:
First Mention: R. Lohman
No Award: 1

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Mention: J. Musacchia, M. P. King, M. Gordon
No Award: 3

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

A SPORTS AREA IN A PUBLIC PARK

CLASS A SKETCH IV—69 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
ROMER PRIZE
JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1940

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Half Mention: C. H. Droppers

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Half Mention: H. E. Cobb

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Mention: J. K. Shear (Prize), H. L. Stulb

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Half Mention: R. M. Amdal, E. R. DeZurko

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
Half Mention: J. F. Hennessy

UNAFFLIATED:
NEW YORK CITY:
Mention: F. Wehrle

A GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF ENCLOSED COURTYARD DWELLINGS

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II—1 DRAWING SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1940

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Second Medal: S. G. Paulsen

A GIRL'S DORMITORY ROOM

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II—21 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1940

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: N. V. Scholl, R. M. Novak
Half Mention: M. D. Ey, M. A. Lavine, R. E. Schwartz
No Award: 4

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Mention: Y. Kawamoto
Half Mention: R. C. Martini
No Award: 2

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Mention: E. G. Stites
Half Mention: A. Stern

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Mention: J. S. Nants, Jr.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Second Medal: E. V. Pujals
Mention: P. M. Weil
Half Mention: M. A. Haspel, A. Lazo
No Award: 1

A COMBINATION RADIO, TELEVISION, PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD CABINET

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II—15 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1940

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
No Award: 1

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE:
First Mention: E. Wasserman

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
First Mention: M. S. Cohen, W. H. Olpp
Mention: E. E. Post, F. D. Rogers, V. W. SeeBach
No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
First Mention: D. Benzinger, C. G. Lee
Mention: R. L. Ackoff, C. H. Convery
No Award: 1

A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

CLASS B PROBLEM IV—153 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE
JUDGMENT APRIL 23, 1940

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: J. W. Cavitt, R. M. Courtney

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Mention: J. Shulman, R. Steagall
No Award: 14

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
Mention: J. J. Scheetz
No Award: 9

ATELIER DENVER:
No Award: 1

DREXEL INSTITUTE:
Mention: A. L. Stephenson, Jr.
No Award: 2

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
First Mention Placed: S. T. Hurst, Jr., W. C. Thompson
First Mention: R. W. Gibeling, M. L. Hughes, J. A. Miller
Mention: H. H. Crane, H. Hensler, Jr., W. Hirsch, V. M. Shipley, R. A. Sparks
Hors Concours: J. R. Johnston, S. G. Miller

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
Mention: J. A. Charlillo, J. F. Clymer, R. F. Guzzo

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
Mention: E. V. Franklin, P. C. Ifill, H. E. Leventhal, D. Wiesinger
No Award: 8

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Mention: B. J. Bruce, Jr., G. Kraus, Jr., C. Stanfield, W. H. Walton
No Award: 3

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
First Mention: G. Porras, L. Reber, M. Schwartz
Mention: M. Anderson, E. W. Fickes, Jr., M. J. Fulton, C. Goldberg, J. E. Ligo, G. C. Nye, E. G. Petrazio, H. G. Wilson
No Award: 1

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
First Mention: K. W. Dalzell, J. T. Morey
Mention: C. L. Bausch, Jr., A. H. Chapman, Jr., R. W. Humphrey, T. Longstreth, J. S. Nants, Jr., R. D. Proctor, H. N. Young, III
Hors Concours: R. D. Smith

RICE INSTITUTE:
No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Mention Placed and Prize: C. W. Phillips
First Mention: R. W. Ditzen, J. F. Ehlert, Q. R. Fuller, W. Irving, R. Wolfley
Mention: E. L. Burch, L. C. Bernard, F. W. Collins, J. P. Callmer, M. Crouch, R. Gatewood, T. Hart, R. P. Hooton, R. T. Heter, M. Koski, L. S. Kelley, W. J. Laz, R. E. McMullin, G. P. Molitor, M. D. Piersol, A. A. Smith, J. L. Wright, L. C. Woodard, R. O. Yeager
No Awards: 1
Hors Concours: H. V. Allen, A. M. Dreyfuss, V. A. Esh, R. M. Wright

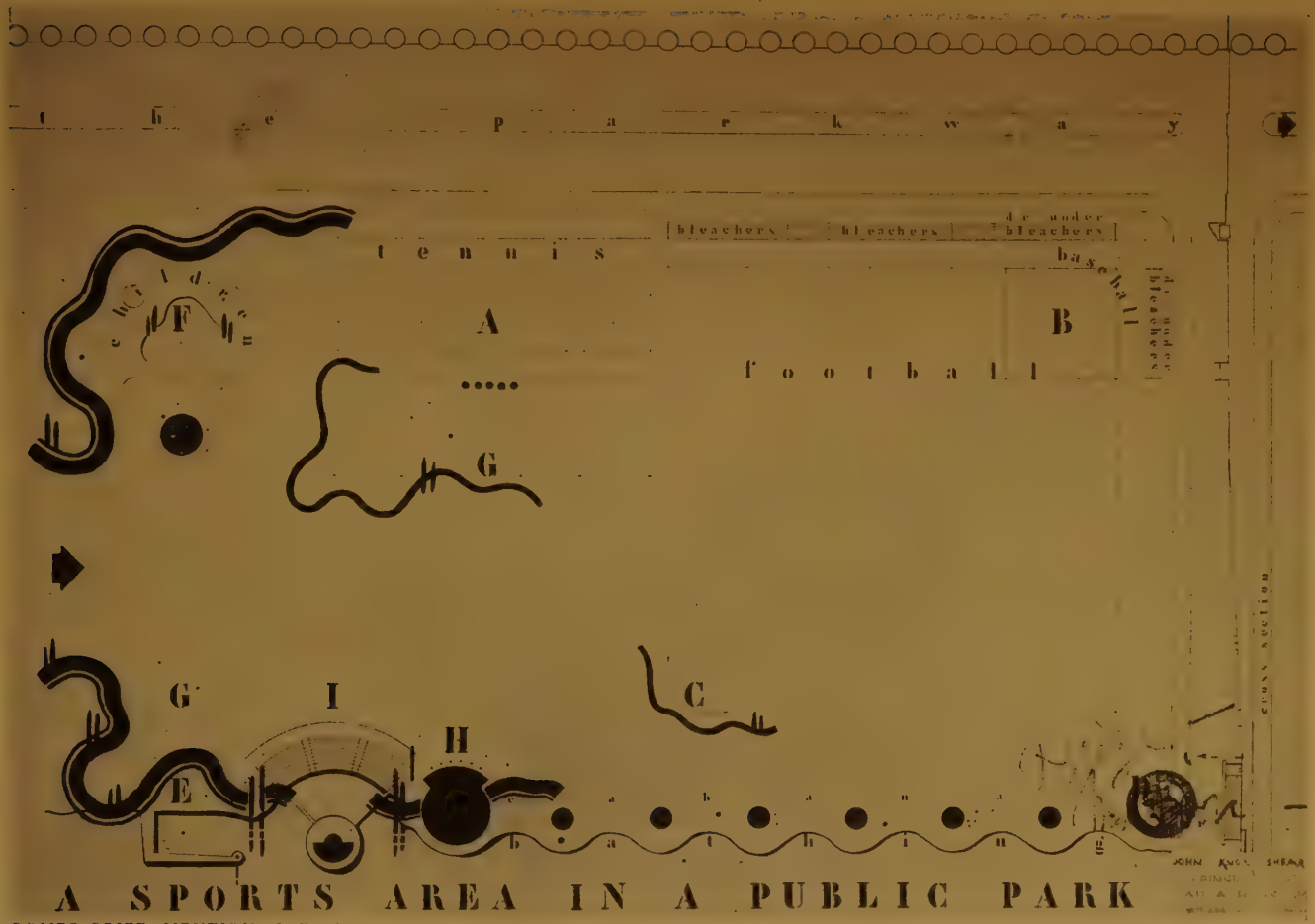
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:
No Award: 5

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
Mention: D. Haley
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Mention: J. Tillinghast, O. S. Witt
No Award: 7

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Mention: R. Barney, W. H. Crawford, C. Fahringer, G. C. Felton, W. B. Hankin, W. A. Long, W. D. Shay, F. C. Salmon, H. Z. Yellin
No Award: 4

UNAFFILIATED:
PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON:
No Award: 1
WASHINGTON, D. C.
No Award: 1



ROMER PRIZE, MENTION—J. K. SHEAR

MENTION—F. WEHRLE

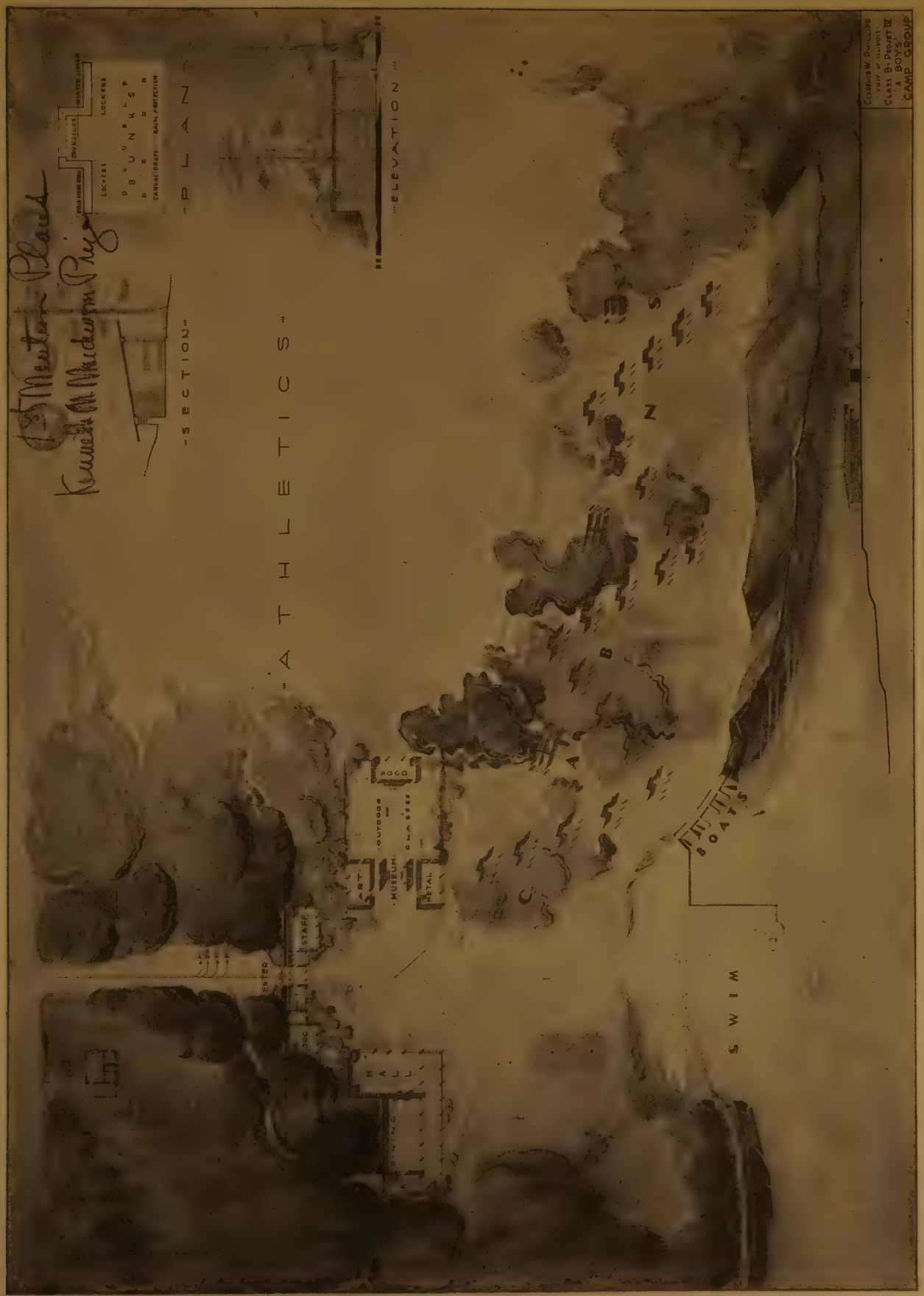
CLASS A SKETCH IV--A SPORTS AREA IN A PUBLIC PARK

MENTION—H. L. STULB

CLASS A SKETCH IV—A SPORTS AREA IN A PUBLIC PARK

SECOND MEDAL—S. G. PAULSEN

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II—A GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF ENCLOSED COURTYARD DWELLINGS



KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE, FIRST MENTION PLACED—C. W. PHILLIPS

CLASS B PROBLEM IV –A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

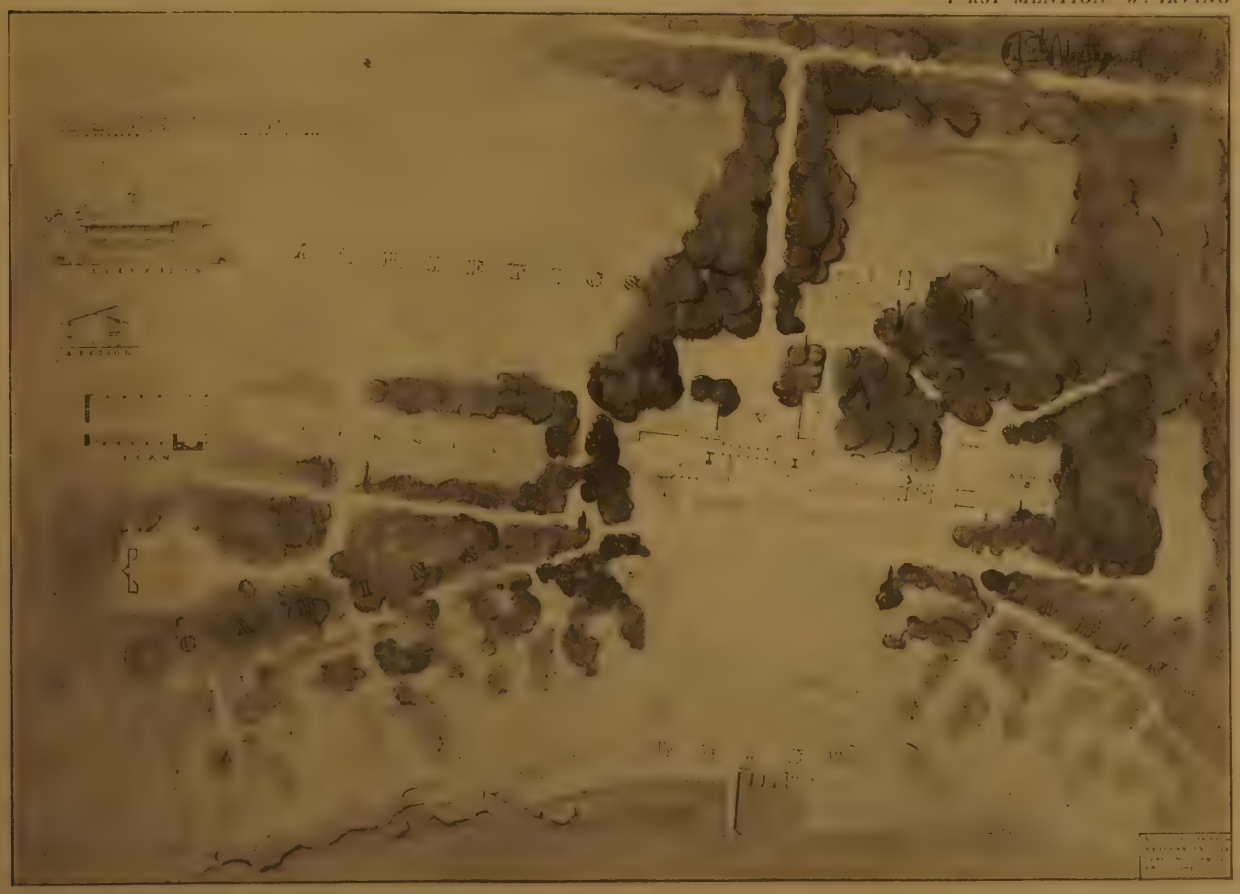
FIRST MENTION PLACED—S. T. HURST, JR.

FIRST MENTION PLACED—W. C. THOMSON

CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

FIRST MENTION—G. PORRAS

FIRST MENTION—W. IRVING



CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

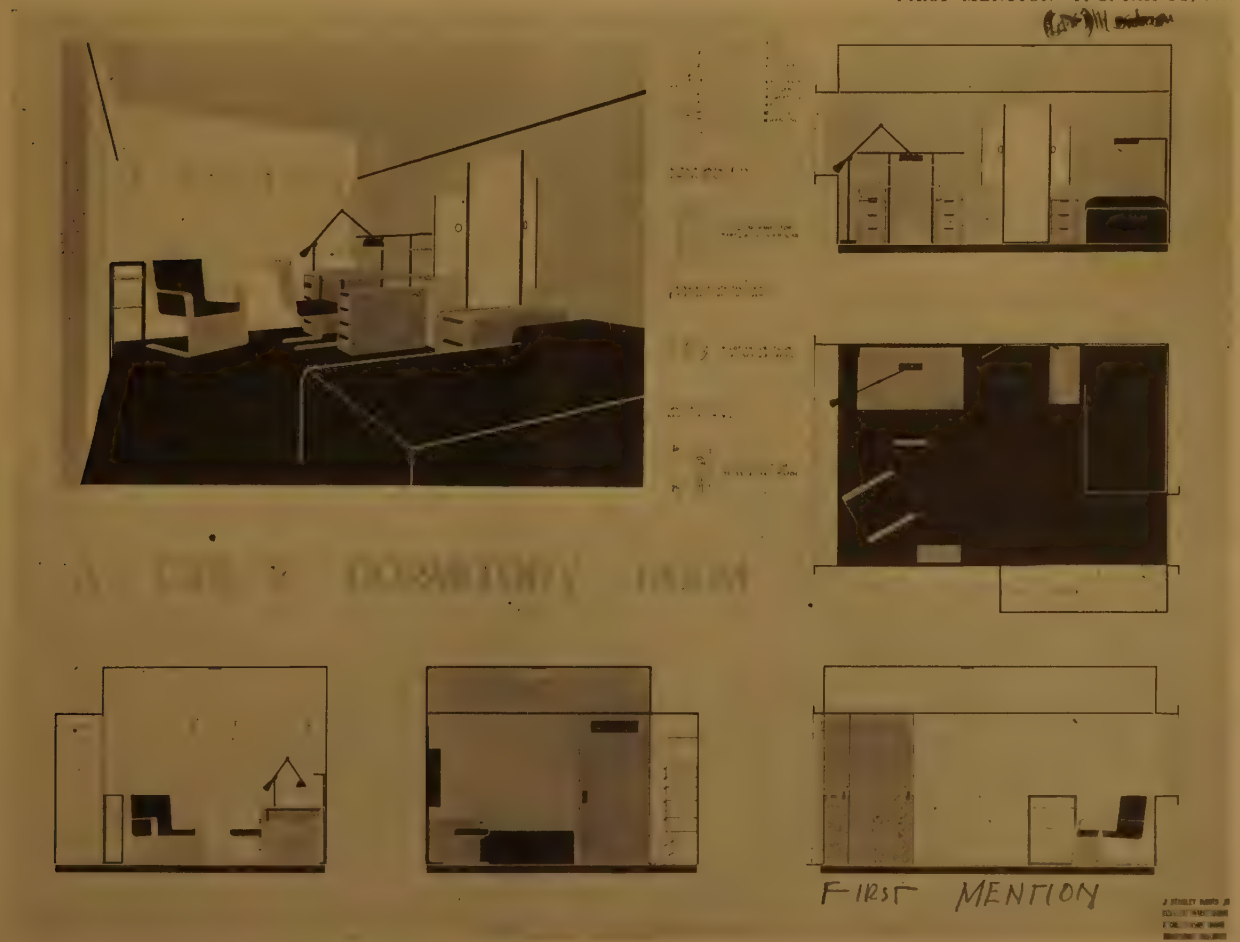
FIRST MENTION—L. REBER

FIRST MENTION—J. T. MOREY

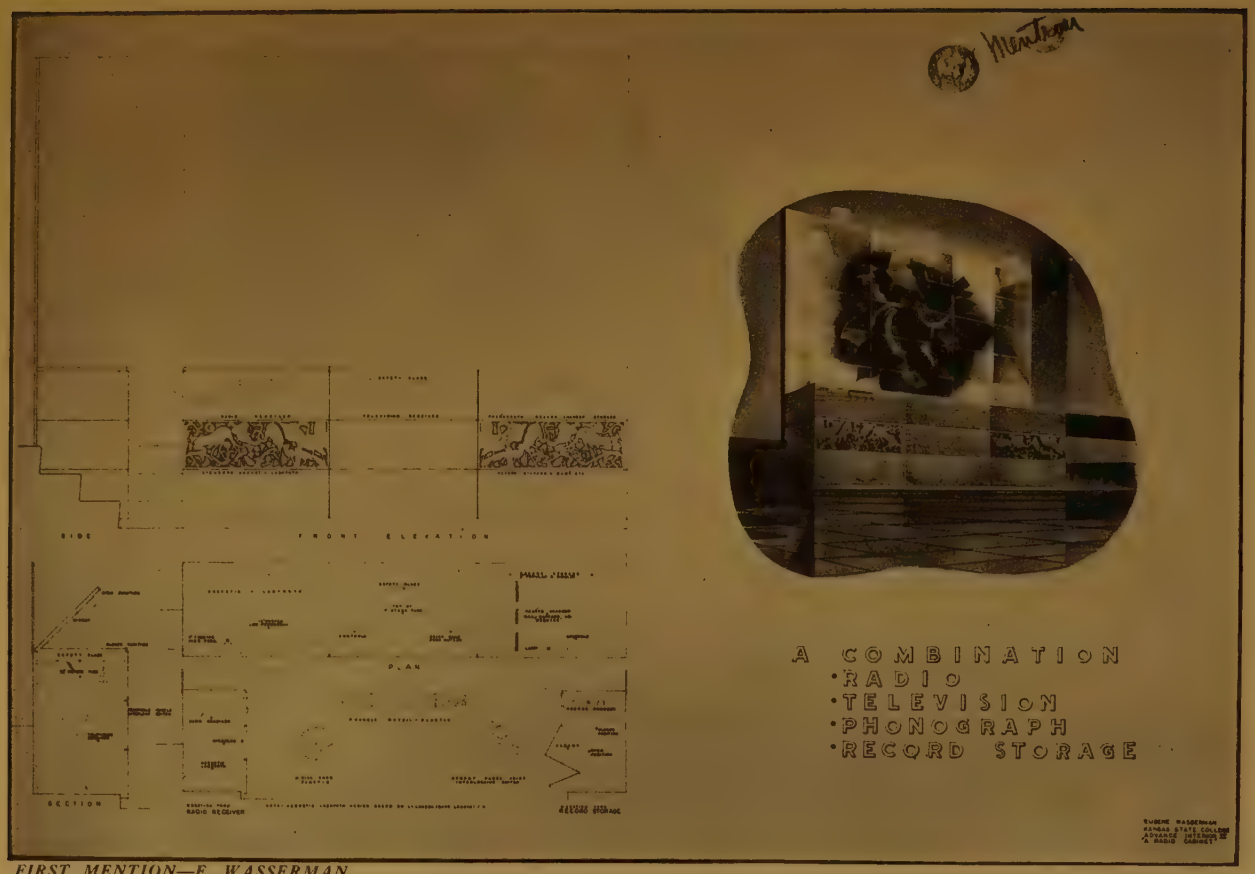
CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BOYS' CAMP GROUP

SECOND MEDAL—E. V. PUJALS

FIRST MENTION—J. S. NANTS, JR.



ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II—A GIRL'S DORMITORY ROOM



FIRST MENTION—E. WASSERMAN

FIRST MENTION—W. OLPP

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II—A COMBINATION RADIO, TELEVISION, PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD CABINET

FIRST MENTION—M. S. COHEN

FIRST MENTION—D. BENZINGER

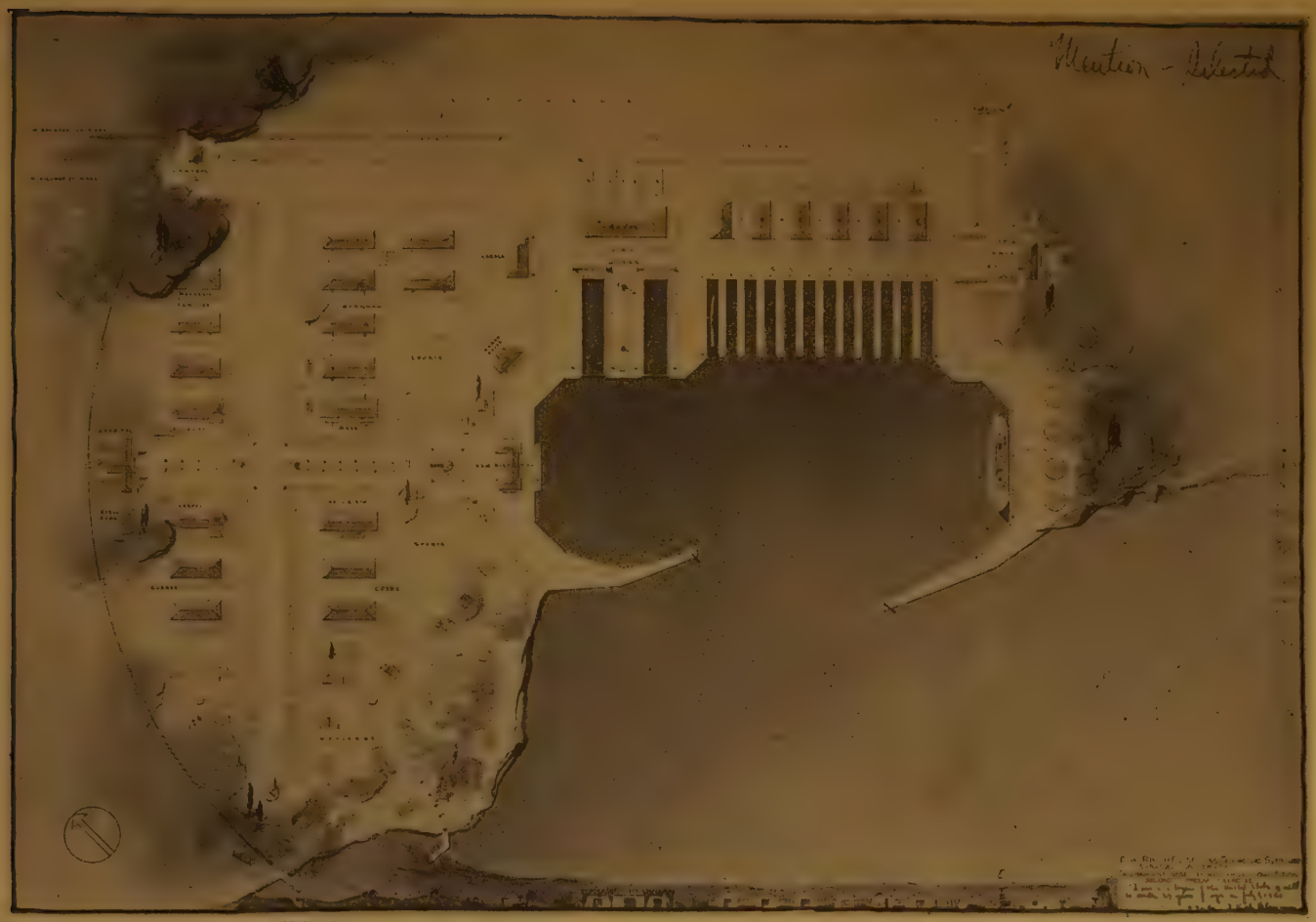
ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II—A COMBINATION RADIO, TELEVISION, PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD CABINET

FIRST MENTION—C. G. LEE

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II
A COMBINATION RADIO, TELEVISION,
PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD CABINET

MENTION, SELECTED—E. A. MOULTH

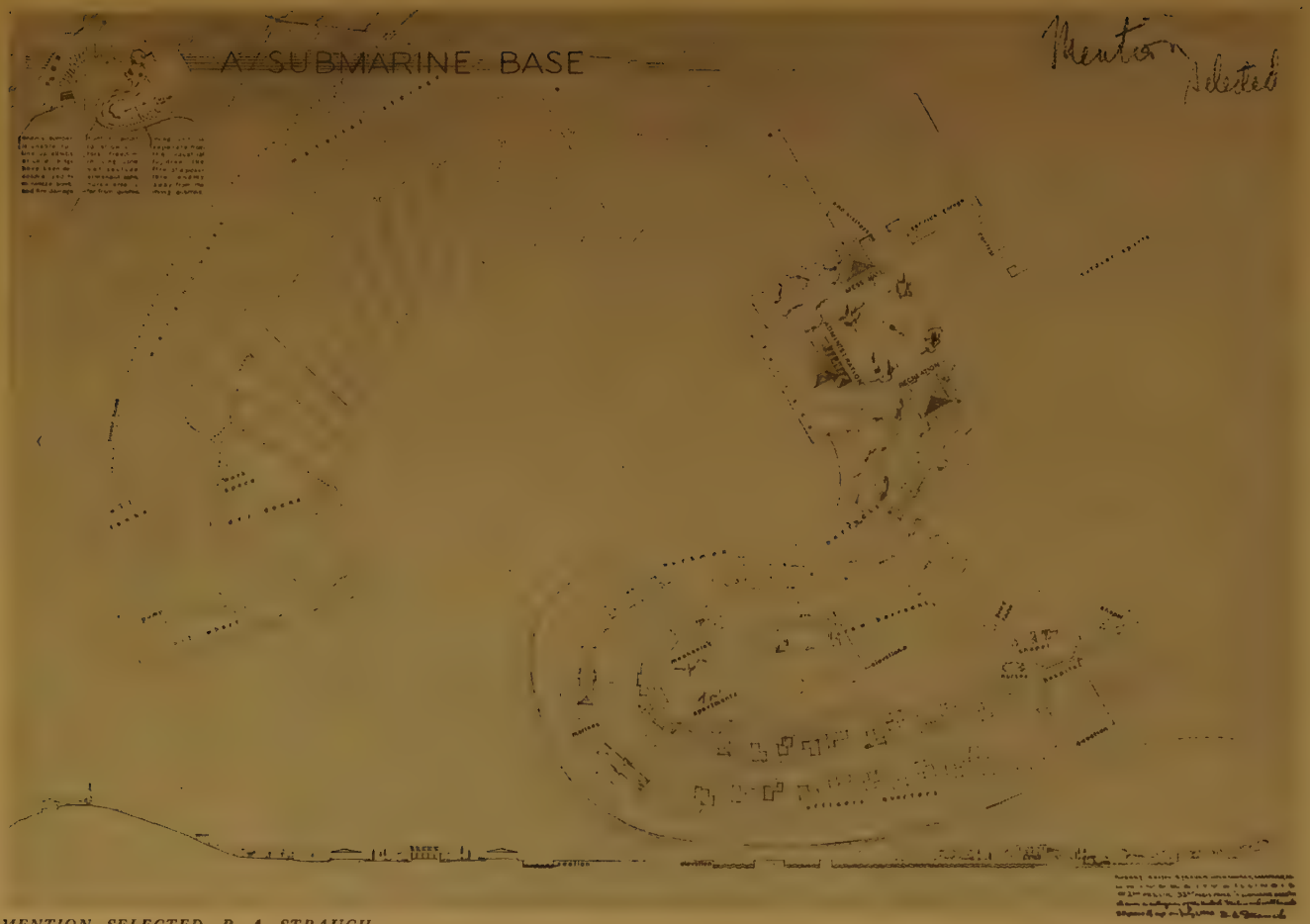
33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION
SECOND PRELIMINARY
A SUBMARINE BASE



MENTION, SELECTED—F. K. HELM

MENTION, SELECTED—E. WASSERMAN

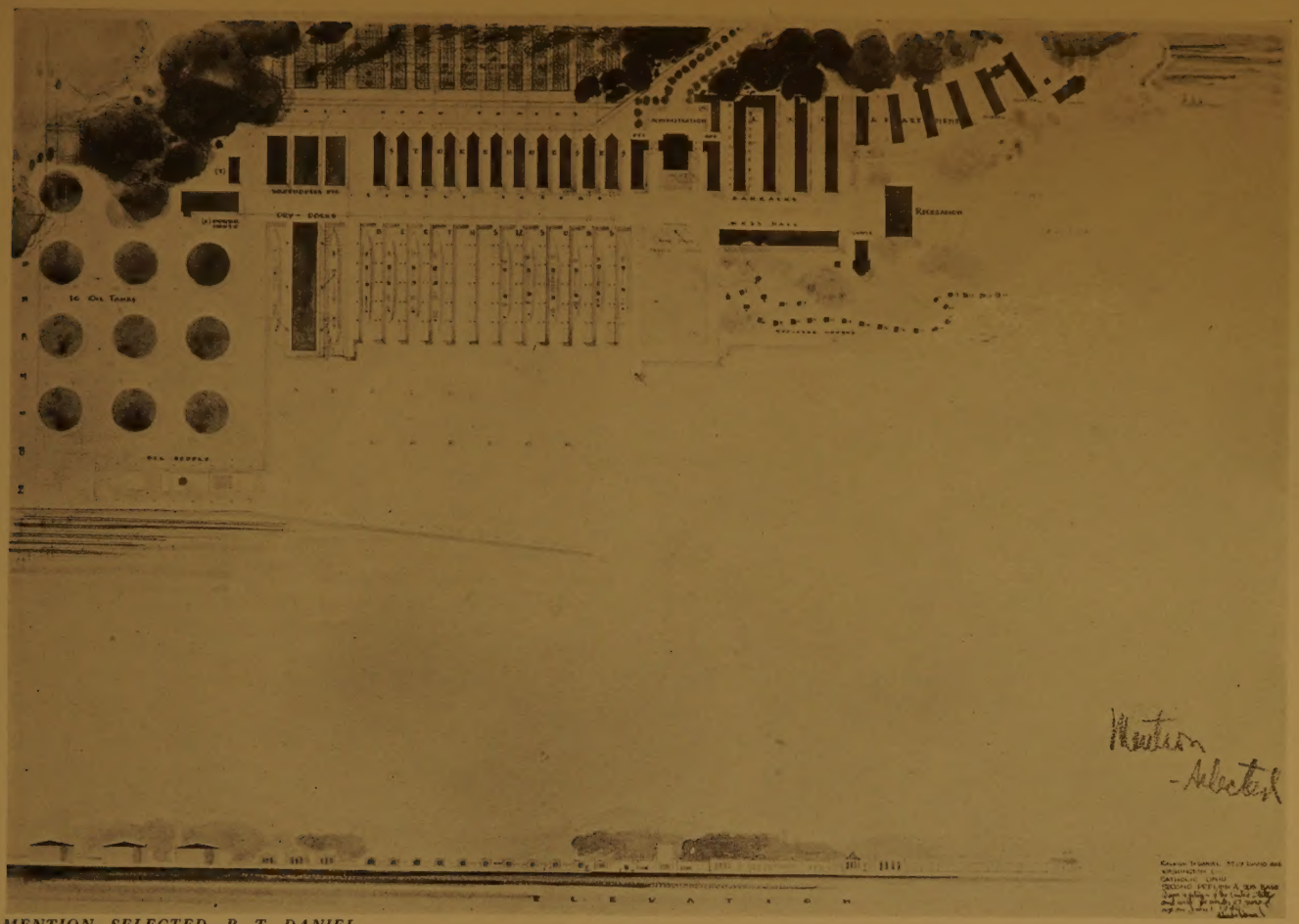
33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A SUBMARINE BASE



MENTION, SELECTED—R. A. STRAUCH

MENTION, SELECTED—J. H. FINCH

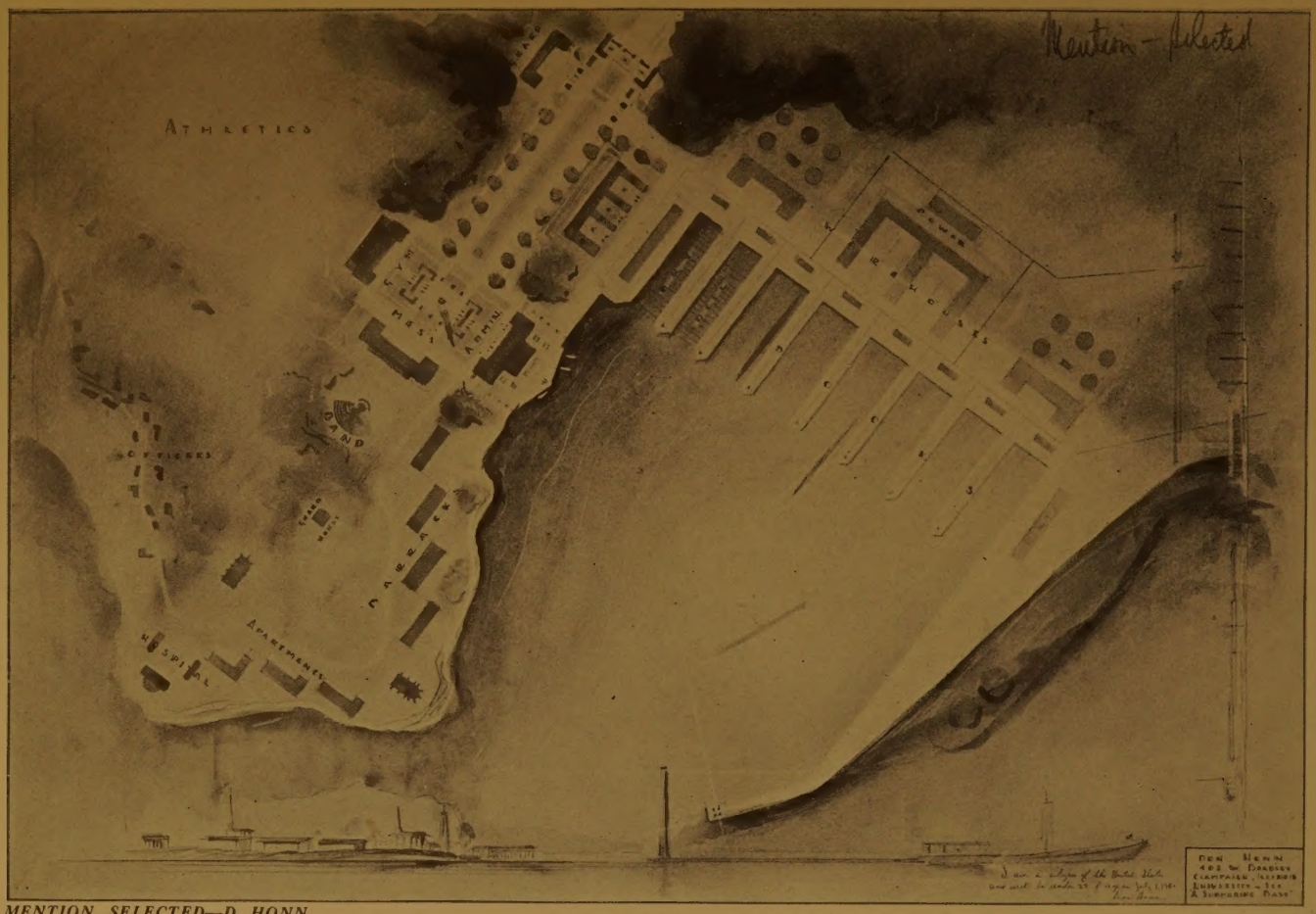
33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A SUBMARINE BASE



MENTION, SELECTED—R. T. DANIEL

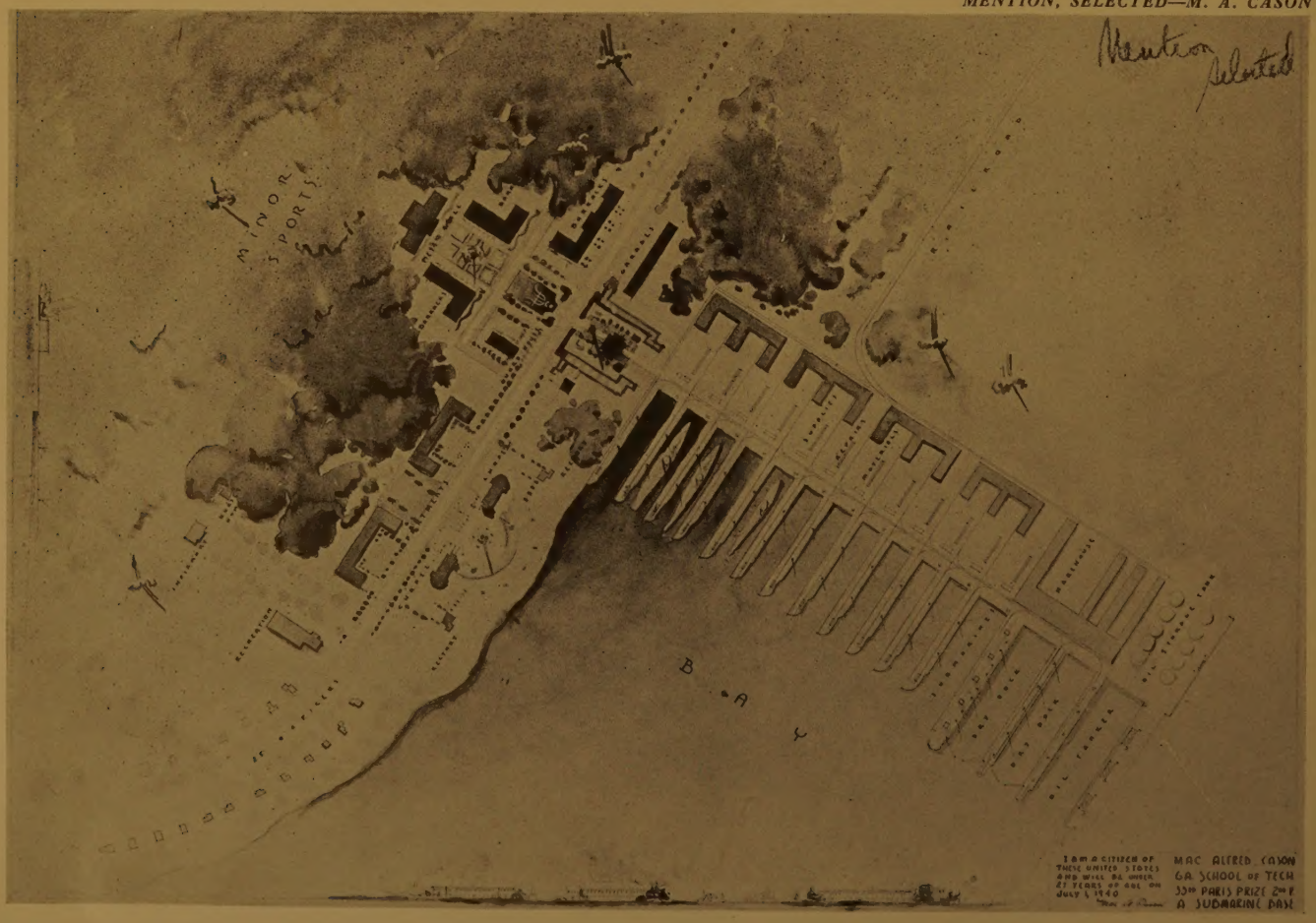
MENTION, SELECTED—C. B. LEWIS

33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A SUBMARINE BASE



MENTION, SELECTED—D. HONN

MENTION, SELECTED—M. A. CASON



33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A SUBMARINE BASE

MENTION—SELECTED—C. G. ANDREWS

33RD PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A SUBMARINE BASE

FIRST MENTION PLACED—A. A. SPANGENBERG

FIRST MENTION PLACED—H. A. BECKER

SCULPTURE PROGRAM VII—A BRONZE GROUP